We are indebted to the Cincinnati Enquirer for the subjoined sketch of the speech of Senator Pugh at the great democratic mass meeting held in that city

He said the body politic was sometimes diseased as is the physical body. Of all the desperate diseases that ever afflicted the former, in his opinion, black-republicanism was the worst. The entire capital of that organization consisted in wholesale falsehood and stupendous deception. To the use of these was to be attributed what position that party had ever attained, and whatever influence it had wielded.

The energous stories in regard to the outraces in Kan-

had wielded.

The enormous stories in regard to the outrages in Kansas constituted nine-tenths of the black-republican capital in the late presidential contest. He had pronounced ninety-nine-hundredths of them to be false, and had said no more would be heard of them after the election of Buno more would be heard of them after the election of Bu-chanan until another election. Time had proved the correctness of his assertion. The object of the black-re-publican leaders was public plunder; and they sought to steal, as might a pick-pocket, by diverting the attention of the intended victim to objects at a distance. They never had but one House of Representatives, and they never would another. Even in that one the last two

never had but one House of Representatives, and they never would another. Even in that one the last two weeks were spent in quarrelling among themselves as to who should be expelled for obtaining the most plunder. In Ohio, instead of decreasing the expenditures and the taxes, they had reduced neither, but augmented both dovernor Chase went about the State thanking God that he had neglected and outy, when the fact was that he had neglected all most wilfully and shamefully. Why was it that his attention was not where it should have been when the treasury was being robbed at home, instead of abroad? Why did he not personally see to the condition of the State's pecuniary affairs, as was his duty?

Mr. Wright, in his report to the legislature last spring, said the money was all in the treasury—every dollar and dime of it. Did he state the truth? That was the question. If he did, then Mr. Gibson stole the money and Mr. Breslin was innocent. Robbery or perjury there was somewhere, and he was inclined to think both.

Chase, in his political speeches, neglected no occasion, he was informed, to denounce Breslin. This course was, to say the least, ungrateful, for, to his (the speaker's) personal knowledge, Chase was largely indebted to Breslin's Infor his election to the Senate. Breslin was his chief drill master, and the only man in all who voted for him openly rewarded by Chase. By Chase and his friends, who held the balance of power, Breslin was elected treasurer, and then followed that dear affectionate letter from Chase to Breslin, advising him to deposite the money of the State in two rotten banks—one of which was in Chase's own building, and both of which shortly afterward broke. The existence of this letter had been denied, until it was proved by the indubitable evidence of its production.

Mr. Pugh then alluded to Chase's threats to resist the

Pugh then alluded to Chase's threats to resist th United States officers in the discharge of their duties, and ridiculed them with telling effect, but neither space nor time will admit a more extended report of his speech. He was repeatedly interrupted with applause, and retired amidst deafening hussas.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR HENDERSON.

We regret to announce the death of General John Henderson at his residence at Port Christian, Mississippi, on the 16th inst. The New Orleans Pica-

from the State of Mississippi, and has been for some years in the practice of the law in this city. For the last few mouths he has been quite ill at the Pass, where he died, on Wednesday morning, in the sixty-second year of his

THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We can conceive of no greater responsibility or more arduous duty than is now resting upon the shoulders of the great national democratic party of the country. Interests of great moment, involving the material and social welfare, not only of this large family of States, but of good government throughout the world, are in the hands and keeping of the present administrative power; interests not less important to generations that are to come after us than to the present actors on the stage of life He who would approximate to anything like a correct idea of the heavy charge which the democratic party has in keeping must go back and review the political history of the world, and calculate the toils and struggles through which humanity has passed in arriving at our present stand-point of rational liberty, as now developed and enjoyed under our written constitution and laws by the American people. And to estimate the arduousness of the labor to be performed, we must learn by the wisdom of the past how easy it is to destroy in an hour political superstructures which it has cost centuries to build up. History is full of examples, and the American people have no exemption from the common infirmities which have always formed a part of our fallen nature.

We have arrived at the conclusion-not willingly, how ever -- that when the democratic party ceases for any length of time to govern the country, the country, as now organized, will cease to exist. We say this in no spirit of par tisanism, but from earnest convictions. We believe in the doctrine of popularizing our institutions, and we know that progress has been made in that direction, and yet it is manifest there is, proportionably, less republicanism among our people to-day than when our experieent of self-government was first started by the framers of the constitution. Who can question that if any large proportion of the States of this Union occupied the same political status that Massachusetts does, our people would have reached a point from which our present form of government would prove a failure? We do not aliude to the question of slavery, but to that condition of mind and morals entering into their political and social organisations which makes manifest their deterioration in all the elements of their original republican character. They have colleges and schools, churches and chapels capital and labor, luxury and want, but none nor all of these constitute well-regulated liberty. The mother country had them, from which the Pilgrim Fathers fled. The worst despotisms of the world have them.

The anti-republican spirit of the times, the abandonregard of the elementary principles of our government, corruptions and recklessness in public men are not peculiar to Massachusetts. We only instance it as probably the most striking example for our purpose. The large proportion of the northern society has given way to it: and if the present free States alone constituted the federal government, it is questionable whether our pres-ent system of free institutions could be perpetuated any reasonable length of time.

Men are growing reckless of principle, and proportionably reckless of consequences to the country. The pa-triotism of those who should be the standing lights in society has been giving way to the consideration of the dollar. Men would rather be millionaires than statesmen, and are beginning to value political preferment very much as they estimate the stocks at the Exchange. Their ideas of legislation partake of the same character. Everything is based upon dollars and cents; and when their philanthropy even extends beyond their own pockets to their constituents, the question is, how much richer it will make them ?-what additional advantages for ma king money it will afford them?-what increased facilities for trade and speculation it will give? The liberties of the citizen—the rights of the citizen—the actual necossities of the citizen-peace and security-political and social equality—things that concern all alike, and are specially dear to the great mass of our plain, substantial people, are subordinate, and often palpably neglected.

To such an extent has this tendency in legislation gone, that many good men, forgetful of themselves, are falling in with the idea that it is the business of government to take partial charge and management of the private concerns of its citizens. Hence we hear it spoken of as a paradal government, as though the people were its creatures, and not it the creatures of the people. Hence the desire for a splendid government, as though its republican-

ista did not consist in its very simplicity. The idea has been growing that it is the business government to make money. Hence the establishment of banks and other moneyed corporations, in which the States have become parties. Some have thought that it was the business of government to build vailroads for the people and carry the products of the country to market.

Some have thought that it was the duty of government ful perusal of the document." It would have been more cetty corporations, in derogation of the rights of the convert our institutions into mere corporations, cenralized, unlimited in power, and ending in revolution or

Against these combined evils of the times-fanaticism, eror, and corruption—the democracy have to contend uch of which may have crept into their own party Every party has its household nuisances, and we may rasonably suppose that the democratic party has its share of them. That the best and ablest men should be chosen office is no necessary result of our elective system, and those who think that the soundness of the democratic doctrine will always guaranty the party from elevating the unworthy to honor and power will be sometimes dis appointed. It will happen again, as it has often before, that the station due to talent, learning, and virtue will be assumed by a demagogue and a hypocrite. These chings are inevitable. Parties are no less exempt from mposition than the church. Many a federalist has worn the visor of a democrat. Some honestly profess the name who never knew the meaning of the word.

The duty of the democracy, in our judgment, is not nore important than it is simple. They have but to adhere rigidly to their ancient landmarks—to the creed of Jefferson, and the practices of his immediate successors. Let us have a simple government kept near to the people-one of clearly-defined and of limited powers-pre serving the sovereignty of the States and recognising the sovereignty of the man—a government that affords equal and exact justice to all, exclusive privileges to none a government of the people, and for the people—protect-ing them in the exercise of the largest liberty consistent with right and order, leaving them free to work out their own good in their own way and at their own time. Let is adhere to principle, losing sight of men just in proportion as they deviate from the established maxims of

In this way great good can be accomplished for our selves and for posterity, as broadly and remotely as actual works and moral influences can effect the things of time. Neglect them, and ages cannot count the cost.

From the New York Journal of Commerce

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST YEAR'S PROGRESS. In an article with this heading, an evening cotempo ary, which was " for some time at a loss to know Presi lent Buchanan's motive in making his recent communi cation to the public in reply to the New Haven memorialists," professes to give what it "presumes" to be the notive, (a presumption arrived at after " a more careful perusal of the document,") viz : " to change the position which he (the President) till that time occupied i reference to the nationality of slavery under the consti-

In order the more conclusively to prove the accuracy this presumption, and to convince its readers of Mr. Buchanan's inconsistency, the Evening Post quotes a pas-sage from the President's letter accepting the nomi-nation of the Cincinnati Convention, in which he sserts the broad truth that "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits;" and quotes another passage, from the reply to the officious professors, in which our worthy Chief Magistrate remarks that "the Territories, being the common property of the people of the entire Union," are as much open to slaveholders to settle in them with their slaves as they are to non-slaveholders with any other species of property; and that it is only when the bona fide settlers frame their State constitutions that they have a legal right to determine whether they will sanction or prohibit slavery. Our cotemporary affects to believe that these two statements are inconsistent with each other; that before his election the President maintaine that the people of a Territory had the right at all time to exclude or permit slavery, as they thought proper, their State constitution that they can decide the ques tion. It requires a vast amount of ingenuity to deduce from any spoken or written statement of the President that we have ever seen any such meaning as that contained in the first premise of the Post's argument. To be quite sure, we quote the Post's exact words Last year Mr. Buchanan thought the people of the Ter itories could permit or exclude slavery at their pleasure. As we read the President's letter of acceptance of the

Cincinnati nomination, he clearly and positively accepted the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, "as founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself ;" and everybody knows that the act organizing Kansas and Ne braska does not say that while those Territories continue in their probationary condition it shall be lawful for the citizens of any portion of the Union to declare that the citizens of another portion shall not go there if they please unless they consent to divest themselves of their property expressly recognised by the constitution. But it loss say very distinctly that when the bona fide settlers have the numerical strength to entit mission into the federal family of coequal States, and come to frame their State constitution, then, and then only, it is their right, by the legally-expressed will of the majority of the people, to determine whether the new State shall permit or prohibit slavery as an institution. It would certainly be a novel doctrine that which the Post says the President enunciated last year. When is it that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude or permit slavery? How are they to declare their opinion and decide the question? Have slaveowners or men who approve of slavery the right to say to non-slaveowners, or men who disapprove of slavery, you must not come here without slaves, because we like them;" or is it only open to the envoys of the Kar sas Aid Society to exercise this right and prohibit southern men from settling in the same Territory as they be cause they are opposed to involuntary domestic servitud The general impression is that the citizens of the United States, without distinction of political or social opinions and prejudices, and without reference to their geographical position, have an equal right to settle in the Territories as their common property. It was the exertions of the citizens of the United States, not of the Massachusett nen, or the Virginia men, which acquired those treasures, and it would be obviously unjust, therefore, were the Massachusetts men to be able legally to prohibit the Virginia men from partaking of them unless they left their dayes behind, which are as much recognised as their property by the constitution, as the oxen, horses, or agricultural implements of the Massachusetts man, or the chymical apparatus of the New Haven professor of statesnanship. No wonder that Mr. Buchanan should consider any doubt as to these plain truths "mysterious."

The mystery, however, is susceptible of explanation. The fall elections are approaching, and the black republicans find that the imposture of Kansas outrages has been completely exposed, and is no longer serviceable as a neans whereby to delude the people to support them. They are obliged to beat about for some other plausible device by which they can stir up popular prejudices, and, under a false issue, retain power where they have al-ready grasped it, and obtain it where they have failed to

The best thing, therefore, is, to try to prove that the President is "in the hands of the slaveocracy;" that he is "resolved to make Kansas a slave State;" that he has changed his position," &c., &c., and, as a convincing roof of these various assertions, the republican placards and newspapers reproduce in every variety of type, from the largest capitals to the most conspicuous italic, the passage in the President's reply to the professors which reads as follows:

"Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States."

The "ridiculous mouse," the fruit of the mountain's aborious parturition, described by the great Latin satirist, was not more ridiculous than the very tiny mouse which the republicans have brought fourth, after "a care

to fashion the morals of its people, and as a consequence have followed the Maine-liquor-lawism and all other isms growing out of the question of temperance reform. It is that the President only asserted what everybody knows this class of thinkers who have swarmed the country with namely, that the slaveowners have as good a right to go to Kansas with their slaves and hold them there under asses; and who would, if permitted to have their way, the territorial law as a New Yorker or a Connecticut man has to go with his horse or his cow; and that under the constitution both are equally entitled to protection for themselves and their respective properties. The Post asks why, if slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constiation, it does not also exist in the States?" Although the question is addressed to the President, we venture to reply (as we fear the Post will not be treated with the same consideration as the New Haven sages) that slavery exists in Kansas as it did in the States until prohibited by the people, as the people of Kansas can when she becomes a State and ceases to be a Territory. The Post also wants to know "why, if slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution, polygamy does not also exist under the constitution in Utah; and if it does, why are troops sent to support slavery in the one Territory, and to exterminate polygamy in the other." After "a careful perusal" of this extraordinary confusion of truth and fallacy, we are able to reply that there is no constitutional provision which prohibts polygamy in Utah; that troops have not been sent to Kansas to support slavery, but to punish treason; and that in the same way troops have been sent to Utah, not to exterminate polygamy, but to maintain the law and enforce obedience to the federal au-

### OFFICIAL.

Tames Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all

James Buckman, President of the United States of America, to all school and the States of America, to all school and the States of America, and the States of America and the States of America and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington; the 22d day of [L. a.] September, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the city the second.

States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES RUCHANAN

mes Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom James Buchanan, Previolent of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Juan Pico y Villanueva has been appointed consul of Spain at Mobile, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of [L. s.] September, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

ames Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to al

whom it may concern: Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Jose Munoz has been appointed vice-consul of Spain at Savannah, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the ajoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the ice-consults of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 224 day of t. a.] September, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United

tates of America the eighty-second. JAMES BUCHANAN.

HENRY & CAMPBELL, Bankers,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, Sioux City, Iowa,

Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan mon-western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles. Sep 25—dkswly

OUVENIRS OF TRAVEL; by Madame Le Vern 2 vols., cloth. Price \$2.

My Trip to France; by Rev., John P. Donelan. Price 75 cents. Fresh Leaves; by Fanny Fern. Price 75 cents. Leigh Hunt's Poems. 2 vols. Bine and gold. Bryant's P. c.ms. 1 vol. Bine and gold. Moss-Side; by Marion Harland. Dynevor Terrace; by the author of "The Heir of Redelyffe." vols. \$1 50.

For sale by

II.ANCHARIS & MOHUN, Sep 25

POFFESOR MASSE of Paris instructor in the Fronch language and literature, proposes forming classes or taking private pupils in the study of the French language.

Frof. M. will constantly converse with his classes and afford every facility for attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language.

Frof. M. will give lessons to classes at private houses whenever destrable, and would be glad to make arrangements with colleges or teminaries. He begs leave to refer pupils to the gentlemen whose

ames are below.

Prof. Masse may be found at Blanchard & Mohun's bookstore, orner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th atreet, between three and

Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore; Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, Providence; Rt. Rev. Bishop C. C. Brownell, Hartford, Connecticut; Bichard H. Dana, esq., Boston; Rev. Charles H. Brigham, Rev. T. W. Snow, Taunton; Epes Sargent, eq., Boston; Rev. Dr. Pyne, Washington.

Sep 23—ec3t

NIEW SUPPLIES OF GENT'S FURNISHING our friends, and the public, a complete and superior assortment, comprising everything in the way of

Dress shirts, of linen and cotton, (white and fancy.) under shirts and drawers, silk, Is wool, merino, shaker flannel, net cotton, all very large; half hose, of do. do. Scarfs, cravats, stocks, ties Pocket handkerchiefs, silk and linen Gloves, suspenders

Pocket hano-Gloves, suspenders
Gloves, suspenders
Fressing robes
Canes, Umbrelias
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All of which we will sell at the lowest prices for cash.
N. B.—No indisposition to show our goods. Our effort will be to please all, and sell as many as we can. Call at please all, and sell as many as we Can. Call at GEO. B. B. WHITE & CO.'S Gent's Furnishing Store, cod6tif 332 Penn. ave., between 9th and 10th sts.

\*\*KING\*\*

WOODWARD'S Metropolitan Stove and Grate factory, No. 318 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th Sep 4—eodiffim

THE PRESENT EXTENT OF OUR STOCK OF Brist-lass dry goods, all procured from the best sources known to the trhate, and marked in plain figures down to the least case prices, from which no deptation is permitted, renders it desirable to all cash purchasers, strangers, and inexperienced buyers to call and inspect it (which they are most cordially solicited to do, if but for their own gratification) prior to making their selections.

PERRY & BROTHER,

"Central Sto opposite Centre Market.

BRIGHT PLAIDS.—20 pieces bright plaid silks,

BRIGHT PLAIDS.—20 pieces bright plaid silks, for ladies and misses' dresses.

100 pieces bright plaid merinos and poplins 25 pieces bright figured French merinos 40 pieces bright plaid valencias 4 cartons French blanket and Chenille shawls, new designs Robea a quille and robes volanter, in all the various fabrics Many novel and stylish things Ladies' merino vests, long and short sleeves, high and low necks 100 sets pique (or white Marseilles) collars and sleeves 20 cartons rich augunt ribands 6 pieces French printed flambels for ladies' morning robes 75 pieces French merinos, all colors and qualities We open new supplies daily. One price only marked in plain figures, and no deviation. We prefer not to open any new bills. Customers who have not settled their bills rendered July 1st will do so prior to beginning new ones. We are entirely serious on this point.

point.

In future we indulge the hope that we will not be importuned to open new bills, and to let goods be taken from the store or approbation.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all races.

Office of Transportation Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

By direction of the President and Directors of the road, the undersigned gives notice that hereafter only such money as is bankable in this city will be received in payment of freight bills due to the company.

Sep 23—2w

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND HARPER'S STORY

MY TRIP TO FRANCE; by Rev. John P. Done-lan. Price 75 cents. An additional supply just received by RLANCHARD & MORUN, 50p 24

THE Misses Hawley's French and English School will be re-epened on Monday, September 14th, at their residence,

## LOCAL NEWS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION .- It , will be ecollected by our readers that the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, some time ago passed a resolution granting to the ladies of each church represented at the union festival in May for the benefit of the associa tion the privilege of nominating an honorary life member of the association. Only a part of these nominations have yet been made. Among these is that of the ladies of the F Street Presbyterian church, who, on their part, have nominated President Buchanan, who is an attendant at that church. Subjoined is the letter of the President to the secretary of the association in respons to that notifying him of his appointment :

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 17, 1857. DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 10th instant informing me that, through the kindness of "the committee of ladies who represented the F Street Presbyterian church at the late union festival," I have been constituted a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington city. For this token of regard from the ladies I feel truly grateful; and I accept the honor which they have been instrumental in conferring upon me with peculiar satisfaction.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

R. T. Morsell, Secretary, &c.

MILITARY VISIT. - The Winchester Continental Guards Captain Jackson, being on a visit to the military compa-nies of Alexandria, were yesterday escorted to this city by the Mount Vernon Guards, Captain De Vaughn, and the Alexandria Riflemen, Captain Herbert.

The battalion was in command of Col. Bird Washington and Major Meredith. Col. Washington wore on parade the identical sword worn by General Washington at

capitulation of Yorktown.

All three companies were richly uniformed, and each was attended by a fine band of music. The Continenta Guards, including their band, were uniformed in the old revolutionary style, and on that account attracted partieular attention. The companies visited the Capitol, the President's House, the War Department, and the Patent Office. To their great regret on arriving at the White House they found that the President had left the city on a brief visit to Lancaster. They were politely re ceived by Dr. Blake, Commissioner of Public Build-ings, and shown through the public apartments of the Executive Mansion. They were also cordially received by the Secretary of War, who addressed them in an appro

The companies returned to Alexandria about 3 o'clock p. m., apparently well pleased with their visit—certainly having conferred much pleasure on our citizens by their

THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS, & present in Washington, are respectfully invited to meet his afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Washington Club rooms, for the purpose of giving the expression of their feelings at the untimely loss of, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of, their late brother officer Compander William Lewis Herndo

WASHINGTON ASSLUM.—The following is a summary of the report from that institution for the month of August

"The number of persons in the infirmary on the 31st

"The number of persons in the infirmary on the 31st of July was thirty-nine, and the number received during the month of August was fifteen, (including one foundling.) of whom five were natives of the District of Columbia; total fifty-four during the month of August. Ten were discharged and one died; leaving forty-three in this department on the 31st of August.

"The number of disorderly and vagrant persons in the workhouse department on the 31st of July was thirty-six, and the number committed during the month of August was sixty-three, (forty-nine white and fourteen colored;) making a total of ninety-nine. During the month forty were discharged and sixteen eloped; leaving forty-three in the workhouse on the 31st of August.

"Of the sixty-three persons committed to the workhouse during the month of August only fifteen (eight white and seven colored) were natives of the District of Columbia."

VINCENTEMPS COMING.—The announcement that the greatest living master of the violin, Vieuxtemps, is about to give a concert here next Tuesday will be hailed with delight by those who appreciate the highest order of musical genius-for Vieuxtemps belongs to that class. What wonderful compositions are his! What soul as well as science marks his works! Well may people wish to hear him recite them, since no one but himself can do full justice to them. He has no rival as a performer, and we fine that he is everywhere appreciated as possessing a most remarkable musical individuality.

Thalberg, the king of pianists, and Madame D'Angri the famous contratto singer, Rocco, with others, will be associated with the renowned Vieuxtemps in the concert, which will be a brilliant affair.

The sale of seats commences on Saturday at R.

popular. The commissioner of the Third and Fourth wards has commenced arrangements for trimming and gravelling Eighth street between D and E streets; pavsewer to connect with one at Fifth street thence to I street; grading and gravelling E from Ninth to Tenth streets, and paving and grading alley in square 403. This work will proceed as rapidly as possible.

THE RIVER.—The Potomac is still smooth and beauti ful, but at the present writing we have but little to report in the way of business. There have been but few arrivals for a week past, either at the port of Alexandria or the ports of Georgetown and Washington. Six theusand bushels of coal were received at Riley's wharf on Wed nesday for the gas company. This, with the exception of a fair cargo of merchandise for our enterprising tradesmen, exhibits the sum total of Wednesday's shipping business. We heard of no arrivals vesterday worth men

Tue Lany who was seriously injured on Wednesday evening last by the running away of the horses attached to the Frederick City mail coach is now known to be Miss Margaret C. Yonson, daughter of Mr. William Yon son, employed at the arsenal in this city. At 9 o'clock last night she was still insensible. Her physicians still entertained hopes of her recovery, and confidently anticirated a reaction before morning. The only change no ticeable in her condition was an increased restlessness and a weaker pulse. Her mother has been with he since yesterday morning.

PATENTS.—Between forty and fifty of them were issued during the past week at the United States Patent Office Among the number was one for "a fly-trap." The inventor would have contributed "a blessing to mothers" and the rest of the family if he had invented a mosquitotrap to catch the little, but not harmless, insects which at this time extensively swarm the national metropolis.

THERE ARRIVED at the Washington Barracks on Satur day last a draft of three sergeants, three corporals, and thirty-eight men from Boston. They are just discharged from the Roanoke, which has been hauled up at the dry dock at the Charlestown (Massachusetts) navy-yard for

TO THOSE WHO CLOTHE SERVANTS WELL We have now in store a very large and superior assertment of il labrics of tested excellence for servants' wear. Many beavy and superior fulled cloths, linseys, plaid linseys, and annels from the famous Western Virginia manufacturers, who make 400 pairs gray and white blankets, various sizes and qualities.

ALSO, NOW IN STORE-

deviation.

Strangers and residents cordially invited to examine our stock, if but for their own gratification.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied en in all PERRY & BROTHER,

Central Stores, "west building, opposite Centre Market.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

The Central America. - Another Hope Gone. Bosron, Sept. 24.—The schooner Eldorado, from Galveston, arrived here to-day, and reports that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 12th she was within 100 feet of the Central America, and laid by until 9 the next morning, when she ran down to the spot, but saw nothing of the steamer or her passengers. She then cruised about two

steamer or her passengers. She then craised about two hours, and saw nothing. Three other vessels were lying by, one of which was the Saxony.

[This is probably the schooner reported by the boatswain as having crossed the bows and stern of the Central America.—Ref.]

Sr. Lous, Sept. 23.—The proclamation of Governor Walker relative to the October election in Kansas has been received. While admitting the injustice exhibited in the appointment, the Governor exculpates himself from blame by declaring that only four days remained after his arrival in the Territory to make the appoint-ments; that he did not know that there existed any law

ments; that he did not know that there existed any law requiring him to make the appointment, and therefore the duty devolved upon others.

He expresses the opinion that no one can vote except those who are qualified under the territorial law; also, that under this law a territorial tax will not be required as a qualification. Troops will be stationed at the various voting places where any violence is apprehended, and the best exertions will be used to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

Assignment of a Railroad, &c.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The Fond du Lac railroad has nade an assignment of its effects. Messrs. Persse & Brooks, of New York, extensive paper

The Ohio River. WHERLING, (Va.,) Sept. 23.—The river here is in good

Railroad Failure. New York, Sopt. 24.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has failed.

# NEW YORK LETTER-WRITING AND

COPYING INSTITUTION.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have, in connexion with some of the most eminent linguists of this city, opened an office in room No. 35 GHSEY BUILDING, corner of Courtlandt street and Broadway, for the purpose of copying public and private documents, legal notices, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the writing of letters, confidontial correspondence in the French, German, and English languages; and in all cases the utmost reliance may be placed.

Merchants and others who wish their books posted, accounts balanced, etc., can have them attended to immediately by the undersigned, as an experienced book keeper gives his whole attention to this branch of the business.

Paffles in other cities desirous of corresponding with any of their acquaintances in New York, can do so through the above institution, and all letters for information, &c., will be immediately replied to.

Circulars, stating tariff of charges, can he had on application to the office, or they will be sent to any part of the country on the receipt of one postage stamp.

fice, or thing a graph.

dopen from 8, a. m., to 10, p. m.

LYNCH, PENSON, & DOWNING,

Propriet

All letters coming through the post office must be addressed ynch, Penson, Downing, General P. O., N. Y.
Sept 18—d1wif New Agricultural and Machine Warehouse

558 Seventh street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Centre Market. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, FIELD AND GARDEN

SEELS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish the THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish the business at the lowest market rates; having just returned from a tour through the northern and New England States, where he has visited a large number of the principal agricultural manufacturing establishments, from which he has taken great pains in selecting a choice assortment of implements and machinery of all descriptions. He has also made arrangements to be at all times in receipt of any important improvements that may take place in the agricultural imachines, and the proprietor is a practical agricultural machinist, with an experience of twelve years. He has thereby acquired a thorough knowledge of this business in all its various branches. He therefore feels justified in saying that he can obtain and furnish all articles in his line on as reasonable terms as any house in this country.

Machinery of all descriptions repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

With the above experience and facilities for conducting this business, (which is all important,) he respectfully solicits the patronage of the farming community and public generally. It shall always be his object to please.

Voves very respectfully.

L. P. BARTHOLOW.

the farming community

object to please.

J. P. RARTHOLOW,

Yours, very respectfully,

558 7th st., six deers south of Penn. av.,

stord 22—Reod opposite Centre Market.

## WOODWARD'S METROPOLITAN STOVE AND GRATE FACTORY. A New Star Discovered. HAVE just received from Philadelphia a large

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a large lot of the new rising star, double oven cook stove, and union complete, single oven, which was gotien up to my order, and which I can confidently recommend to my customers and the public generally. They are a decided improvement on the old morning star. I had them got up expressly for this market. They are very heavy and strong, and cast of the very best Pennsylvania malleable iron. All the cooking utensils are make extra heavy.

I have also the liberty star, made by Messra. Abbott & lawrence, of Philadelphia; the Light street double oven cook, made by Messra. Haward, Bartlett, & Co., of Baltimore, together with the very best airtight flat-lop cooking stoves that can be found in this or any other market, some of which are the celebrated sunrise, improved globe, flora cook, noble cook, and the blue ridge air-tight cook. If any man can produce a better cooking stove to excel the above stoves for roast-ing, baking, &c., I will give him \$50 on each one. Please call and examine them; it will cost you nothing, and you will see all kinds and sorts of stoves, &c. For sale at

N. B.—As to the sea shell flat-top cooking stove, I have exam it thoroughly in Philadelphia, and think it has a very appropulation of them, and good for them and good for the makers. And as to the old morning I sold them last fall, but will not sell them again. They are as the state of the maker's agent urged me for saying if I would take twenty-five of them he would give me the exclusive agency of them for five years. I told him I would not have them at any price, they are so thinly made. They are handbilled over town by one that said last fall that they were not worth having. Can be found also at the Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory

Nos. 318 and 322 Penn. avenue, between 10th and 11th street.

CEVERAL grades select black silks.—Ten pieces most choice glossy and wide black silks, at \$1 per yard, value 25; with a full and varied stock of all the wider, thicker, and her-priced grades up to the very best made. Par stock of mourning goods is tall throughout the entire season. One price only: no deviation.

One price only; no deviation.

\*\*\* New supplies daily.

\*\*\* Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on ill cases.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Opposite Centre Market

HITE PIGUE (or Marseilles) with flannel back.—Ten pieces of the above article adapted for autumn and winter basques, capes, &c.
Our stock of winter flannels and blankets is remarkably large, and

extremely low prices.

In all probability our stock of all kinds of pure linen goods is much e largest in the District. New supplies from the North and East daily.

One price only, marked in plain figures, from which no deviation

All bills rendered July 1 will be settled prior to opening new ones Twenty cartons autumn shawls, in varied fabrics and styles, at ver PERRY & BRO.

"Central Stores," west building,
Sep 19—10tdif Opposite the Centre Marke

Sep 19—10telif Opposite the Centre Market.

ROBES A QUILLE.—Novelties in new fabrics in still, poplin, jaspe, de laine, griasille valencia, &c.
Flounced robes, in silks and other fabrics
40 cartons chenille scarfa
10 cartons chenille scarfa
10 cartons chenille scarfa
10 pieces plaid poplins
10 cartons long and square shawls for mourning
20 pieces figured (printed) merines
20 pieces figured (printed) merines
With immense lots of other novelities in first-class dry goods, sent by our correspondents from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm, from which no deviation is allowed.
We are not opening new bills with strangers. All bills rendered July must be closed prior to beginning new ones.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all PERRY & RROTHER.

"Central Stores," west building,

"Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Mark

RELIABLE QUALITIES.—We open to-day-40 pieces assorted colored cloths and cassimeres, for ye-ckets and pants 20 pieces extra fine black and colored cloths for gents Cassimeres and vestings, a choice assortment in plain and

ats, umbrellas, gloves, half-hose et handekrchiefs, neck ties Pocket handekrchiefs, neck use Suspenders, undershirts, and drawers 1 case gents' shawls or travelling mands, select patterns 200 pieces superior shirting cottone, frem medium to extra fine 100 pieces shirting linens, all grades 20 pieces fine linens for bosoms and collars Most of the above linens are made in Ireland to our orders 10 cartons embroidered and plain linen-stitched shirt bosoms The quantity of goods for gentlemen's wear annually pa brough our hands enables us to offer the best fabrics at the rices.

The quantity in the control of the c

OFFICIAL.

Department or State,
Washington, September 23, 1857.
Information has been received from the United States consul at Merida and Sisal, Yucatan, of the death at Sisal, on the 4th of June has, of Mr. Eugene Lawrence, a citizen of the United States, and, as is believed, inter a native of the State of New York.

The effects left by the deceased are in the hands of the countil, who

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of stocks of the United NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN to the holders of stocks of the United States that this department will purchase such certificates as shall be received here, duly assigned to the United States, previous to the 1st day of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz. 10 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842; 16 per cent. premium on loans of 1847 and 1848; and 6 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent stock, logether with the interest accrued in each case from 1st July.

Certificates of stock received here on or after the 1st day of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the following rates, viz:

Certificates of stock received here on or after the Ist day of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the fullowing rates, viz:

8 per cent premium on the loans of 1842;
14 per cent premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848; and
5 per cent premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent, stock, with the accrued interest payable thereon, respectively.
Where certificates of stock inscribed and transferable on the books of the treasury shall be received here, assigned to the United States, between the 1st December, when the transfer books will be closed, and the 1st January, when the half-year's interest is payable, the accrued interest for the half-year must be expressly assigned to the United States by the stockholder, as no interest for the current half-year can be included in the settlement, but the same will be payable by the Assistant Treasurer on the interest schedules as herotofore.

In all cases the purchase sums will be southed in favor of the lawfur holder of the stock, who shall assign it to the United States in the mode prescribed by the regulations of assignments of stock, and remittance will be made of the amount by draft on the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the party in whose favor the actitement shall be made. One day's additional interest will be added from the day of receipt here for the draft to be sent by mail.

Secretary of the Trassury.

HOWELL CORB,

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG'S CON-CERT.

M'ME ELENA D'ANGRI The public are respectfully informed that

HENRY VIEUXTEMPS. In conjunction with S. THALBERG M'ME ELENA D'ANGRI, SIG. ROCCO, and M. KLOTZER.

Will give in this city positively only one GRAND CONCERT, On TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1857. At Carusi's Saloon.

......Sig. Abelli

Admission: Reserved seats, \$1 50; not reserved, \$1. Seats will be cured at Richard Davis's plane store and W. G. Mezzerot's music ore, beginning on Saturday, September 25. Concert commences at \$ 0'clock.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer. OVERNMENT SALE AT THE NAVY-YARD in Washington, by order of the navy-agent -- On Wednesday, DVERNMENT SALE AT THE NAVI-IAMA
in Washington, by order of the navy-agent.—On Wednesday
th day of September, I shall sell, by order of the navy-agent,
fashington navy-yard, at 12 o'clock, m., for cash, in specie—
300 sash frames, assorted
58 akylights, assorted
58 akylights, assorted
22 doors fixed sash
22 shutters, 3 window frames
1 double window frame and assh lights
1 double window frame and assh lights
1 double window frame
4 mantel heads, 2 cart wheels
1 high-pressure engine, ten-norse power.

A. GREEN,
Auctioneer.

Sep 24-d Bank of Commerce,

MEETING of the Stockholders of this was held at the banking house on Friday evening, instant.

The president of the bank explained to the stockholders the reasonable which induced him on the morning of the 15th instant to tempera suspend the payment of deposites, and made a full exhibit of the dars and condition of the bank.

After a full investigation, it was

aspend the payment at a consider a refully satisfied that the resources it and condition of the bank.

After a full investigation, it was 
Resolved. That the stockholders are fully satisfied that the resources of this bank are more than ample to meet all its liabilities.

Resolved, That the president of the bank be, and he is hereby, directed to pay on demand its issue, and all its deposites of one hundred dollars and under that amount, and to pay the residue (with interest thereon) as promptly as the resources of the bank can be made available, (which can be but for a short space of time.)

Resolved, That the course pursued by the president of the bank on the 15th instant meets our approval.

Resolved, That the stockholders of this bank hereby acknowledge their individual responsibility for all the liabilities of the bank, and guaranty all claimants from any lose thereon.

C. E. RITTENHOUSE,

A UTUMN AND WINTER SHAWLS in new de-

signs— cartons Stella shawls, new and stylish styles, at very moderate

prices.

100 French, Scotch, and American plaid shawls, in entirely new styles and combinations of colorings.

10 cartons long and square black merino shawls, some with fringe, others bound with sik and bombasin.

1 case misses' plaid shawls, all sizes and prices.

6 cartons 'Vienna' 'long cashmere shawls, some with "two" and "bur faces," others plain contres, all stylish and at moderate prices.
w supplies from the North and East daily.
e price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation the

ermitted.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all PERRY & BROTHER,

THE HANDSOMEST STYLES, COME EARLY. Our stock of fine French, British, and American hancy and saple dry goods was never so large and complete at any former period as now, and we doubt not that the styles of all of which are superior to anything that will be offered in this market during the au-

ice only; no deviation; We are not opening new bills with strangers.

All bills rendered July 1st will be settled prior to beginning new

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all ases.

"Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market. ADIES' REAL PARIS KID GLOVES, Bajou's

best make to our order, all colors and sizes.
Gentlemen's kid gloves of the same importation.
Our stock of all kinds of fancy and staple dry goods for general
amily consumption was never so large and thoroughly assorted (in
diffirst-class fabrics) as now.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only; marked in plain figures by one of the firm, and no
leviation permitted.

One price cony
eviation permitted.

We are not opening new bills.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all
PERRY & BROTHER,
anes,
"Central Stores," west building,
Opposite Centre Market. University of Nashville.

THE Medical Department opens November 2; the free preliminary course, October 5, 1857.

Apply to PAUL F. EVE, Dean. The Collegiate Department, Western Military Institute, comm

next session September 7. It comprises a complete classical cours in elective course in engineering, in accounting and agricultur branches, and a preparatory school. Tuition, boarding, washing, fue 1100 per term of twenty weeks. Modern languages, &c., each \$10 p Last session there were 636 students in the two departments.

Apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintens Apply to Vacativities, Tenn., July 11, 1857,

WILLARD'S HOTEL ... J. C. & H. A. Willard.

▼ Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Wash in 29—dift SUTER, LEA, & Co., ) THOMAS R. SUTER, LERE LEA, LUTTER R. SMOOT.

MOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth
City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and land
warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots,
and all business appertaining to a first-class land agency.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and

LUTHER R. SMOOT, WM. H. RUSSELL, (Of Majors, Russell, & Co.,) THOMAS R. SUTER,

Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Hotel,
Ap 18—d&cp6m
Leavenworth City, K. THIRTY-FIFTH INSTALMENT,-We open to-day

10 cases "Ladies' Cotton," each of which brands are manufactured

10 cases "Ladies" Cotton," each of which brands are manufactures to our order.

It is with difficulty that we can supply the large and increasing demand that we have for the above goods; those who have tested them longest speak most favorably of them.

300 pieces other kinds of bleached shirting cottons of the most approved grades.

200 pieces Irish inten of the proper qualities, made in Ireland to our order; bence they are several shades under price, and several grades above the usual qualities found in this market.

Our stock of all other kinds of pure linen goods will be found most complete in all departments.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

One price only; no deviation.

We are not opening new bills.

One price only; no deviation.
We are not opening new bills.
All bills presented July I will be settled prior to beginning new

ones.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all reasons.
Current Sucres, west building, Sppt 18—10tdif opposite Centre Market,